



EYEWITNESS TRAVEL

15-MINUTE SPANISH





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and Delhi

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Contents

How to use this book 6

Week 1 Introductions

Hello	8
Relatives	10
My family	12
To be and to have	14
Review and repeat	16

Week 2 Eating and drinking

In the café	18
In the restaurant	20
To want	22
Dishes	24
Review and repeat	26

Week 3 Making arrangements

Days and months	28
Time and numbers	30
Appointments	32
On the telephone	34
Review and repeat	36

Week 4 Travel

At the ticket office	38
To go and to take	40
Taxi, bus, and metro	42
On the road	44
Review and repeat	46





Week 5	
Getting around	
Around town	48
Directions	50
Sightseeing	52
At the airport	54
Review and repeat	56
Week 6	
Accommodation	
Booking a room	58
In the hotel	60
At the campground	62
Descriptions	64
Review and repeat	66
Week 7	
Shopping	
Shopping	68
At the market	70
At the supermarket	72
Clothes and shoes	74
Review and repeat	76
Week 8	
Work and study	
Jobs	78
The office	80
Academic world	82
In business	84
Review and repeat	86
Week 9	
Health	
At the pharmacy	88
The body	90
At the doctor	92

At the hospital	94
Review and repeat	96
Week 10	
At home	
At home	98
Inside the house	100
The backyard	102
Pets	104
Review and repeat	106
Week 11	
Services	
Bank and post office	108
Services	110
To come	112
Police and crime	114
Review and repeat	116
Week 12	
Leisure and socializing	
Leisure time	118
Sports and hobbies	120
Socializing	122
Review and repeat	124
Reinforce and progress	126
Menu guide	128
English–Spanish dictionary	132
Spanish–English dictionary	146
Acknowledgments	160



How to use this book

This main part of the book is devoted to 12 themed chapters, broken down into five 15-minute daily lessons, the last of which is a revision lesson. So, in just 12 weeks you will have completed the course. A concluding reference section contains a menu guide and English-to-Spanish and Spanish-to-English dictionaries.

Warm up and clock

Each day starts with a one-minute warm-up that encourages you to recall vocabulary or phrases you have learned previously. A clock to the right of the heading bar indicates the amount of time you are expected to spend on each exercise.

Instructions

Each exercise is numbered and introduced by instructions that explain what to do. In some cases additional information is given about the language point being covered.

Cultural/Conversational tip

These panels provide additional insights into life in Spain and language usage.

Text styles

Distinctive text styles differentiate Spanish and English, and the pronunciation guide (see right).

18 WEEK 2

1 Warm up

Count to ten.
(pp.10-11)

Remind yourself how to say "hello" and "goodbye." (pp.8-9)

Ask "Do you have a son?" (pp.14-15)

2 Words to remember

Familiarize yourself with these words.

el té con limón
el tay kon leemón

el café descafeinado
el kafay deskafeinado

el cortado
el kortado

la mermelada
lah mermeɾaɰah

la tostada con mantequilla
lah tostaɰah kon manteɰeɰah

tea with lemon

decaffeinated coffee

espresso with a bit of milk

jam

toast with butter

3 In conversation

Buenos días. Me pongo un café con leche.
buenos ðiasas. me poɰay oon kafay kon leʰa

Hola. I'll have coffee with milk, please.

¿Eso es todo?
eso es toðo

Is that all?

¿Tiene churros?
tienes ʧurros

Do you have any churros?

En la cafetería
In the café

In a Spanish café you can get bread and pastries with your coffee in the mornings. Churros (fried dough sticks) are a typical Spanish snack. You can either sit at the counter or have waiter service at a table. It is normal to tip the waiter, but a few coins is usually enough.

el chocolate
el ʧokolate

el café solo
el kafay solo

Cultural tip

A standard coffee is small and black; if you want it any other way, you'll need to specify. If you want tea with milk, ask for "té con leche." If you just ask for "té," you are likely to get tea with lemon.

How to use the flap

The book's cover flaps allow you to conceal the Spanish so that you can test whether you have remembered correctly.

Revision pages

A recap of selected elements of previous lessons helps to reinforce your knowledge.

124 WEEK 12

Respuestas
Answers
Cover with flap

1 Animals

Name the numbered animals in Spanish.

1 el pez
el peʃ

2 el pájaro
el paɰaro

3 el conejo
el koneɰo

4 el gato
el ɰato

5 el hándster
el ʰandster

6 el perro
el peɾo

2 I like...

Say the following in Spanish:

1 I like...
1 Me gusta el fútbol.
me ɰusta el futbol

2 I don't like golf.
2 No me gusta el golf.
no me ɰusta el ɰol

3 Me gusta pintar.
me ɰusta pintar

4 No me gustan las flores.
no me ɰustan las flores

Repace y repita
Review and repeat

1 Animals

Name the numbered animals in Spanish.

1 el pez
el peʃ

2 el pájaro
el paɰaro

3 el conejo
el koneɰo

4 el gato
el ɰato

5 el hándster
el ʰandster

6 el perro
el peɾo

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Say the following in Spanish:

1 I like...
1 Me gusta el fútbol.
me ɰusta el futbol

2 I don't like golf.
2 No me gusta el golf.
no me ɰusta el ɰol

3 Me gusta pintar.
me ɰusta pintar

4 No me gustan las flores.
no me ɰustan las flores

125 LEISURE AND SOCIALIZING 125

Respuestas
Answers
Cover with flap

1 Hacer

Use the correct form of the verb hacer (to do or to make) in these sentences.

1 Nosotros...
1 Nosotros...
nosotros

2 Ella... eso todos los días.
2 Ella... eso todos los días.
ella

3 ¿Qué... tú?
3 ¿Qué... tú?
tú

4 Hoy no... frío.
4 Hoy no... frío.
hoy

5 ¿Qué... ellos esta noche?
5 ¿Qué... ellos esta noche?
ellos

6 Yo... natación.
6 Yo... natación.
yo

2 An invitation

You are invited for dinner. Join in the conversation, replying in Spanish following the English prompts.

1 ¿Quieres venir a comer el viernes?
1 ¿Quieres venir a comer el viernes?
viernes

2 ¿Qué tal el sábado?
2 ¿Qué tal el sábado?
sábado

3 ¿Vas con los niños.
3 ¿Vas con los niños.
niños

4 A las doce y media.
4 A las doce y media.
doce y media

1 Hacer

Use the correct form of the verb hacer (to do or to make) in these sentences.

1 Nosotros...
1 Nosotros...
nosotros

2 Ella... eso todos los días.
2 Ella... eso todos los días.
ella

3 ¿Qué... tú?
3 ¿Qué... tú?
tú

4 Hoy no... frío.
4 Hoy no... frío.
hoy

5 ¿Qué... ellos esta noche?
5 ¿Qué... ellos esta noche?
ellos

6 Yo... natación.
6 Yo... natación.
yo

2 An invitation

You are invited for dinner. Join in the conversation, replying in Spanish following the English prompts.

1 ¿Quieres venir a comer el viernes?
1 ¿Quieres venir a comer el viernes?
viernes

2 ¿Qué tal el sábado?
2 ¿Qué tal el sábado?
sábado

3 ¿Vas con los niños.
3 ¿Vas con los niños.
niños

4 A las doce y media.
4 A las doce y media.
doce y media

Selected phrases relevant to the topic help you speak and understand.

Say it

In these exercises you are asked to apply what you have learned using different vocabulary.

5 Say it

Do you have a single room, please?

For six nights.

Is breakfast included?

Menu guide

Use this guide as a reference for food terminology and popular Spanish dishes.

Dictionary

A mini-dictionary provides ready reference from English to Spanish and Spanish to English for 2,500 words.

[illegible]

1 Warm up

The Warm Up appears at the beginning of each lesson. It will remind you of what you have already learned and prepare you for moving ahead with the new subject.

Hola Hello

In Spain, women often greet each other with one or two kisses on the cheek, and men shake other men's hands, although men may kiss or embrace younger male relatives or close friends. In formal situations—among strangers or in a business context—a handshake is the norm.

2 Words to remember

Look at these greetings and say them aloud. Conceal the text on the left with the cover flap and try to remember the Spanish for each item. Check your answers.

Buenos días. <u>b</u> uenos <u>d</u> eeyas	<i>Good morning/day.</i>
Me llamo Ana. may <u>y</u> amoh <u>a</u> нна	<i>My name is Ana.</i>
Encantado/-a. enkan- <u>t</u> adoh/-ah	<i>Pleased to meet you (man/woman speaking).</i>
Buenas tardes (noches). <u>b</u> uenas <u>t</u> ardes (<u>n</u> oches)	<i>Good afternoon/ evening (night).</i>

¡Hola!
o-lah
Hello!

Cultural tip The Spanish frequently address people as “señor” (sir), “señora” (madam, for older women), and “señorita” (miss, for young women). With first names use “Don” for men or “Doña” for women: Don Juan, Doña Ana.

3 In conversation: formal



Buenos días. Me llamo Concha García.
buenos deeyas. may
yamoh konchah
garthee-ah

Good day. My name is Concha García.



Señor López, encantado.
senyor lopeth,
enkan-tadoh

Mr. López, pleased to meet you.



Encantada.
enkan-tadah

Pleased to meet you.

4 Put into practice

Join in this conversation. Read the Spanish beside the pictures on the left and then follow the instructions to make your reply. Then test yourself by concealing the answers on the right with the cover flap.



Buenas tardes señor.
buenas tardes senyor
Good evening, sir.

Say: Good evening, madam.

Buenas tardes señora.
buenas tardes senyorah



Me llamo Julia.
 may yamoh hoolya
My name is Julia.

Say: Pleased to meet you.

Encantado.
 enkan-tadoh



5 Useful phrases

Read these phrases aloud several times and try to memorize them. Conceal the Spanish with the cover flap and test yourself.

What's your name?

¿Cómo se llama?
 komo seh yamah

Goodbye.

Adiós.
 addy-os

Thank you.

Gracias.
 grathyas

*See you soon/
 tomorrow.*

Hasta pronto/mañana.
 astah pronth/
 manyanah

6 In conversation: informal



Entonces, ¿hasta mañana?
 entonthes, astah manyanah

So, see you tomorrow?



Sí, adiós.
 see, addy-os

Yes, goodbye.



Adiós. Hasta pronto.
 addy-os. astah pronth

Goodbye. See you soon.

1 Warm up

Say “hello” and “goodbye” in Spanish. (pp.8–9)

Now say “My name is...”. (pp.8–9)

Say “sir” and “madam.” (pp.8–9)

Las relaciones

Relatives

The Spanish equivalents of *mom* and *dad* are **mamá** and **papá**. The male plural can refer to both sexes—for example, **niños** (*boys and children*), **padres** (*fathers and parents*), **abuelos** (*grandfathers and grandparents*), **tíos** (*uncles and aunt and uncle*), **hermanos** (*brothers and siblings*), and so on.

2 Match and repeat

Look at the people in this scene and match their numbers with the list at the side. Read the Spanish words aloud. Then conceal the list with the cover flap and test yourself.

1 la hermana
lah airmanah

2 el abuelo
el abweloh

3 el padre
el pahdray

4 el hermano
el airmanoh

5 la abuela
lah abwelah

6 la hija
lah ee-hah

7 la madre
lah mahdray

8 el hijo
el ee-hoh

1 sister

3 father

2 grandfather

4 brother

6 daughter

8 son

5 grandmother

7 mother



Conversational tip In Spanish, things as well as people are masculine or feminine—for example, “wine” is masculine (“el vino”) but “milk” is feminine (“la leche”). Use “los” and “las” for masculine and feminine plurals, respectively. For “a/an,” use “un” for masculine and “una” for feminine items.

3 Words to remember: relatives

Familiarize yourself with these words. Read them aloud several times and try to memorize them. Conceal the Spanish with the cover flap and test yourself.

el marido
el mareedoh
husband

la mujer
lah moo-hair
wife



Estoy casado/-a.
estoy kasadoh/-ah
I'm married (m/f).

father/mother-in-law

el suegro/la suegra
el swegroh/lah swegrah

stepfather

el padrastro
el padras-troh

stepmother

la madrastra
lah madras-trah

*children
(male/female)*

los niños/las niñas
los neenyos/las neenyas

uncle/aunt

el tío/la tía
lah tee-ah/el tee-oh

cousin

el primo/la prima
el preemoh/lah preemah

I have four children.

Tengo cuatro niños.
tengoh kwatroh neenyos

*I have two
stepdaughters and a
stepson.*

**Tengo dos hijastras y
un hijastro.**
tengoh dos ee-hastras
ee oon ee-hastroh

4 Words to remember: numbers

Memorize these words and then test yourself using the cover flap.

Be careful when you use the number one. When you use **uno** in front of a word, it changes to **un** or **una**, depending on whether that word is masculine or feminine. For example: **Tengo un hijo** (*I have one son*), **Tengo una hija** (*I have one daughter*).

one

uno/-a
oonoh/-ah

two

dos
dos

three

tres
tres

four

cuatro
kwatroh

five

cinco
theenkoh

six

seis
seys

seven

siete
syetay

eight

ocho
ochoh

nine

nueve
nwebay

ten

diez
dyeth

5 Say it

I have five sons.

I have three sisters
and a brother.

I have two children.

1 Warm up

Say the Spanish for as many members of the family as you can. (pp.10–11)

Say “I have two sons.” (pp.10–11)

Mi familia

My family

There are two ways of saying *you* in Spanish, **usted** for formal situations and **tú** in informal ones. There is also a formal way of saying *your*—**su** (singular) and **sus** (plural): **usted y su mujer** (*you and your wife*), **¿Son esos sus hijos?** (*Are those your sons?*). **Su** and **sus** also mean *his* and *her*.

2 Words to remember

Say these words aloud a few times. Conceal the Spanish with the cover flap and try to remember the Spanish word for each item.

mi mee	my (with singular)
mis mees	my (with plural)
tu too	your (informal with singular)
tus toos	your (informal with plural)
su soo	your (formal with singular)
sus soos	your (formal with plural)
su soo	his/her (with singular) their (with singular)
sus soos	his/her (with plural) their (with plural)



Éstos son mis padres.
estos son mees pahdres
These are my parents.

3 In conversation



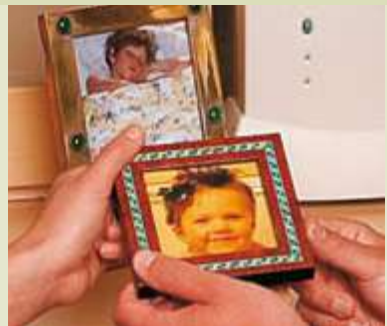
¿Tiene usted niños?
tyenay oosted neenyos

Do you have any children?



Sí, tengo dos hijas.
see, tengoh dos ee-has

Yes, I have two daughters.



Éstas son mis hijas.
¿Y usted?
estas son mees ee-has.
ee oosted

These are my daughters. And you?



Conversational tip The Spanish ask a question by simply raising the pitch of the voice at the end of a statement: “¿Quieres un poco de vino?” (“Do you want a little wine?”). Notice the upside-down question mark (¿) written at the beginning of the question. You will also see an upside-down exclamation mark, as in “¡Hola!” (“Hello!”).

4 Useful phrases

Read these phrases aloud several times and try to memorize them. Conceal the Spanish with the cover flap and test yourself.



Do you have any brothers? (formal)

¿Tiene usted hermanos?
tyenay oosted airmanos

Do you have any brothers? (informal)

¿Tienes hermanos?
tyenes airmanos



This is my husband.

Éste es mi marido.
estay es mee mareedoh

That's my wife.

Ésa es mi mujer.
esah es mee moo-hair



Is that your sister? (formal)

¿Es ésa su hermana?
es esah soo airmanah

Is that your sister? (informal)

¿Es ésa tu hermana?
es esah too airmanah



No, pero tengo un hijastro.
noh, peroh tengoh oon ee-hastroh

No, but I have a stepson.

5 Say it

Do you have any brothers and sisters?
(formal)

Do you have any children?
(informal)

I have two sisters.

This is my wife, María.



1 Warm up

Say “See you soon.”
(pp.8–9)

Say “I am married”
(pp.10–11) and
“I have a wife.”
(pp.12–13)

Ser y tener

To be and to have

Two of the most important verbs are **ser** (*to be*) and **tener** (*to have*). Note that there are different ways of saying *you*, *we*, and *they*, with formal and informal, singular and plural, and masculine and feminine forms. Pronouns (*I*, *you*, etc.) are omitted where the sense is clear.

2 Ser: to be

Familiarize yourself with **ser** (*to be*). When you are confident, practice the sample sentences below. Note: there is another verb meaning “to be”—**estar**, which is discussed on page 49.

yo soy yoh soy	<i>I am</i>
tú eres too eh-res	<i>you are (informal singular)</i>
usted es oosted es	<i>you are (formal singular)</i>
él/ella es el/eh-yah es	<i>he/she is</i>
nosotros/-as somos nosotros/-as <u>s</u> omos	<i>we are (masculine/feminine)</i>
vosotros/-as sois bosotros/-as soys	<i>you are (informal plural, m/f)</i>
ustedes son oostedes son	<i>you are (formal plural)</i>
ellos/-as son eh-yos/-yas son	<i>they are (masculine/feminine)</i>



Yo soy inglesa.
yoh soy eenglesah
I'm English.

¿De dónde es usted? day donday es oosted	<i>Where are you from?</i>
Es mi hermana. es mee airmanah	<i>She is my sister.</i>
Somos españoles. <u>s</u> omos espanyoles	<i>We're Spanish.</i>



3 Tener: to have

Practice **tener** (*to have*) and the sample sentences, then test yourself.



¿Tiene rosas rojas?
 tyenay rosas rohas
Do you have red roses?

<i>I have</i>	yo tengo yoh <u>tengoh</u>
<i>you have</i> (informal singular)	tú tienes too <u>tyenes</u>
<i>you have</i> (formal singular)	usted tiene oosted <u>tyenay</u>
<i>he/she has</i>	él/ella tiene el/eh-yah <u>tyenay</u>
<i>we have</i> (masculine/feminine)	nosotros/-as tenemos nosotros/-as <u>tenaymos</u>
<i>you have</i> (informal plural, m/f)	vosotros/-as teneis bosotros/-as <u>tenays</u>
<i>you have</i> (formal plural)	ustedes tienen oostedes <u>tyenen</u>
<i>they have</i> (masculine/feminine)	ellos/-as tienen eh-yos/-yas <u>tyenen</u>



He has a meeting.

Tiene una reunión.
 tyenay oonah
 re-oonyon



*Do you have a
cell phone?*

¿Tiene usted móvil?
 tyenay oosted mobeel?



*How many brothers
and sisters do you
have?*

**¿Cuántos hermanos
tiene usted?**
 kwantos airmanos
 tyenay oosted

4 Negatives

It is easy to make sentences negative in Spanish; just put **no** in front of the verb: **No somos americanos** (*We're not American*).



la bicicleta
 lah beetheekletah
 bicycle

No tengo coche.
 noh tengoh kochay
I don't have a car.

<i>I'm not Spanish.</i>	No soy español. noh soy espanyol
<i>He's not a vegetarian.</i>	No es vegetariano. noh es be-hetaryanoh
<i>We don't have any children.</i>	No tenemos niños. noh <u>tenaymos</u> <u>neenyos</u>

Respuestas

Answers

Cover with flap

1 How many?

- 1 **tres**
tres
- 2 **nueve**
nwebay
- 3 **cuatro**
kwatroh
- 4 **dos**
dos
- 5 **ocho**
ochoh
- 6 **diez**
dyeth
- 7 **cinco**
theenkoh
- 8 **siete**
syetay
- 9 **six**
seys

2 Hello

- 1 **Buenos días. Me llamo... [your name].**
bwenos deeyas.
may yamoh...
- 2 **Encantado/-a.**
enkan-tadoh/-ah
- 3 **Sí, y tengo dos hijos. ¿Y usted?**
see, ee tengoh
dos ee-hos. ee
oosted
- 4 **Adiós. Hasta mañana.**
addy-os. astah
manyannah

Repase y repita

Review and repeat

1 How many?

Cover the answers with the flap. Then say these Spanish numbers out loud. Check to see if you remembered the Spanish correctly.



2 Hello

You are talking to someone you have just met. Join in the conversation, replying in Spanish following the English prompts.

Buenos días. Me llamo María.

- 1 *Answer the greeting and give your name.*

Éste es mi marido, Juan.

- 2 *Say "Pleased to meet you."*

¿Está usted casado/-a?

- 3 *Say "Yes, and I have two sons. And you?"*

Nosotros tenemos tres hijos.

- 4 *Say "Goodbye. See you tomorrow."*



Respuestas

Answers

Cover with flap

3 To have or be

Fill in the blanks with the correct form of **tener** (*to have*) or **ser** (*to be*). Check to see if you have remembered the Spanish correctly.

- 1 Yo ____ americana.
- 2 Nosotros ____ cuatro niños.
- 3 Yo no ____ feliz.
- 4 ¿ ____ tú coche?
- 5 Él ____ mi marido.
- 6 Yo no ____ teléfono móvil.
- 7 Tú no ____ español.
- 8 ¿ ____ usted hijos?



3 To have or be

- 1 **soy**
soy
- 2 **tenemos**
tenaymos
- 3 **soy**
soy
- 4 **tienes**
tyenes
- 5 **es**
es
- 6 **tengo**
tengoh
- 7 **eres**
eh-res
- 8 **tiene**
tyenay

4 Family

Say the Spanish for each of the numbered family members. Check to see if you have remembered the Spanish correctly.



4 Family

- 1 **la hermana**
lah airmanah
- 2 **el abuelo**
el abweloh
- 3 **el padre**
el pahdray
- 4 **el hermano**
el airmanoh
- 5 **la abuela**
lah abwelah
- 6 **la hija**
lah ee-hah
- 7 **la madre**
lah mahdray
- 8 **el hijo**
el ee-hoh

1 Warm up

Count to ten.
(pp.10–11)

Remind yourself how
to say “hello” and
“goodbye.” (pp.8–9)

Ask “Do you have a
son?” (pp.14–15)

En la cafetería *In the café*

In a Spanish café you can get bread and pastries with your coffee in the mornings. **Churros** (fried dough sticks) are a typical Spanish snack. You can either sit at the counter or have waiter service at a table. It is normal to tip the waiter, but a few coins is usually enough.

2 Words to remember

Familiarize yourself with these words.

el té con limón el tay kon leem <u>on</u>	<i>tea with lemon</i>
el café descafeinado el kafay deskafey <u>n</u> adoh	<i>decaffeinated coffee</i>
el cortado el kort <u>a</u> doh	<i>espresso with a bit of milk</i>
la mermelada lah mermel <u>a</u> dah	<i>jam</i>
la tostada con mantequilla lah tostadah kon mante <u>k</u> ee-yah	<i>toast with butter</i>

el chocolate
el chokolatay
hot chocolate

el café solo
el kafay soloh
espresso



Cultural tip A standard coffee is small and black; if you want it any other way, you’ll need to specify. If you want tea with milk, ask for “té con leche.” If you just ask for “té,” you are likely to get tea with lemon.

3 In conversation



Buenos días. Me pone un café con leche.
bwenos deeyas. may ponay oon kafay kon lechay

Hello. I’ll have coffee with milk, please.



¿Eso es todo?
esoh es todoh

Is that all?



¿Tiene churros?
tyenay choorros

Do you have any churros?

4 Useful phrases

Learn these phrases. Read the English under the pictures and say the phrase in Spanish as shown on the right. Then cover the Spanish with the flap and test yourself.

los churros
los choorros
churros

el azúcar
el ah-thookar
sugar

el café con leche
el kafay kon lechay
coffee with milk



Me pone un café.
may ponay oon kafay

I'll have a black coffee.



¿Eso es todo?
esoh es todoh

Is that all?



Yo voy a tomar churros.
yoh boy ah tomar
choorros

I'm going to have some churros.



¿Cuánto es?
kwantoh es

How much is that?



Sí, señor.
see, senyor

Yes, sir.



Gracias. ¿Cuánto es?
grathyas. kwantoh es

Thank you. How much is that?



Cuatro euros, por favor.
kwatroh eh-ooros, por fabor

Four euros, please.

1 Warm up

Ask "How much is that?" (pp.18–19)

Say "I don't have a brother." (pp.14–15)

Ask "Do you have any churros?" (pp.18–19)

En el restaurante

In the restaurant

There are a variety of different types of eating places in Spain. In a **bar** or **tasca** you can find a few **tapas** or snacks. Lunch is the main meal of the day, but if you are not very hungry, many restaurants offer tapas at the bar, which is usually very economical for a light meal.

2 Words to remember

Memorize these words. Conceal the Spanish with the cover flap and test yourself.

la <u>carta</u> lah <u>kartah</u>	<i>menu</i>
la <u>carta de vinos</u> lah <u>kartah</u> day <u>beenos</u>	<i>wine list</i>
los <u>entrantes</u> los <u>entrantes</u>	<i>appetizers</i>
el <u>plato principal</u> el <u>plato</u> h preenthe <u>pal</u>	<i>main course</i>
los <u>postres</u> los <u>postres</u>	<i>desserts</i>
el <u>desayuno</u> el <u>desah-yoonoh</u>	<i>breakfast</i>
el <u>almuerzo</u> el <u>almooairthoh</u>	<i>lunch</i>
la <u>cena</u> lah <u>thenah</u>	<i>dinner</i>

cup 7

knife 6

5 spoon

4 fork

3 In conversation



Hola. Una mesa para cuatro, por favor.
o-lah. oonah mesah
parah kwatroh, por fabor

Hello. A table for four, please.



¿Tiene una reserva?
tyenay oonah reserbah

Do you have a reservation?



Sí, a nombre de Cortés.
see, ah nombray day kortes

Yes, in the name of Cortés.

4 Match and repeat

Look at the numbered objects on this table and match them with the items in the vocabulary list at the side. Read the Spanish words aloud. Now, conceal the list with the cover flap and test yourself.



- 1 la copa
lah kopah
- 2 la servilleta
lah serbee-yetah
- 3 el plato
el platoh
- 4 el tenedor
el tenedor
- 5 la cuchara
lah koocharah
- 6 el cuchillo
el koochee-yoh
- 7 la taza
lah tatah
- 8 el platillo
el plateeyoh

5 Useful phrases

Learn these phrases and then test yourself using the cover flap to conceal the Spanish.

What do you have for dessert?

¿Qué tiene de postre?
kay tyenay day
postray

The check, please.

La cuenta, por favor.
lah kwentah, por fabor



¿Fumadores o no fumadores?
foomadores oh noh
foomadores

Smoking or nonsmoking?



No fumadores, por favor.
noh foomadores, por
fabor

Nonsmoking, please.



Síganme, por favor.
seegan-may, por fabor.

Follow me, please.

1 Warm up

What are “breakfast,” “lunch,” and “dinner” in Spanish? (pp.20–1)

Say “I,” “you” (informal), “he,” “she,” “we,” “you” (plural/formal), “they” (masculine), “they” (feminine). (pp.14–15)

Querer

To want

Querer (*to want*) is a verb that is essential to everyday conversation. There is also a polite form, **quisiera** (*I’d like*). Use this when requesting something because **quiero** (*I want*) may sound too strong: **¿Qué quiere beber?** (*What do you want to drink?*); **Quisiera una cerveza** (*I’d like a beer*).

2 Querer: to want

Say the different forms of **querer** (*to want*) aloud. Use the cover flap to test yourself and, when you are confident, practice the sample sentences below.

yo quiero yoh <u>kyairoh</u>	<i>I want</i>
tú quieres/usted quiere too <u>kyaires</u> /oosted <u>kyairay</u>	<i>you want</i> (singular, informal/ formal)
él/ella quiere el/eh-yah <u>kyairay</u>	<i>he/she wants</i>
nosotros/-as queremos nosotros/-as <u>keraymos</u>	<i>we want</i> (masculine/ feminine)
vosotros/-as queréis/ustedes quieren bosotros/-as <u>kerays</u> / oostedes <u>kyairen</u>	<i>you want</i> (plural, informal/ formal)
ellos/-as quieren eh-yos/-as-yas <u>kyairen</u>	<i>they want</i> (masculine/ feminine)
¿Quieres vino? <u>kyaires beenoh?</u>	<i>Do you want some wine?</i>
Quiere un coche nuevo. <u>kyairay oon kochay nweboh</u>	<i>She wants a new car.</i>



Quiero caramelos.
kyairoh karamelos
I want some candy.

Conversational tip Although it may sound rude to you, Spaniards don’t say “please” (por favor) or “thank you” (gracias) very often, and they hardly ever say “excuse me” (perdón) or “I’m sorry” (lo siento), but they use the tone of their voices and choice of words to imply politeness, such as “quisiera” (I’d like) instead of “quiero” (I want).



3 Polite requests

Practice the following sample phrases that use **quisiera** (*I'd like*), the form of **quiero** (*I want*) that is used for polite requests.



I'd like a beer.

Quisiera un cerveza.
keesyairah oonah
therbaythah



I'd like a table for tonight.

Quisiera una mesa para esta noche.
keesyairah oonah
mesah parah estah
nocheh



I'd like to see the menu, please.

Quisiera ver la carta, por favor.
keesyairah ber lah
kartah, por fabor

4 Put into practice

Join in this conversation. Read the Spanish beside the pictures on the left and follow the instructions to make your reply. Then test yourself by concealing the answers using the cover flap.



Buenas tardes señor. ¿Tiene una reserva?
bwenas tardes senyor.
tyeneh oonah reserbah
Good evening, sir. Do you have a reservation?

Say: No, but I would like a table for three.

No, pero quisiera una mesa para tres.
noh, peroh keesyairah
oonah mesah parah
tres



Muy bien. ¿Qué mesa le gustaría?
mwnee byen. kay mesah
le goostareeyah
Fine. Which table would you like?

Say: Near the window, please.

Cerca de la ventana, por favor.
therkah day lah
bentanah, por fabor

1 Warm up

Say “She’s happy”
and “I’m not sure.”
(pp.14–15)

Ask “Do you have
churros?” (pp.18–19)

Say “I’d like coffee
with milk.” (pp.18–19)

Los platos

Dishes

Spain offers a large variety of regional dishes. Plenty of garlic and olive oil are a feature of many typical recipes. Restaurants do not normally offer a vegetarian menu; there are, however, many traditional Spanish dishes that do not contain any meat. Ask your waiter for advice.



Cultural tip At lunch time, you will find many restaurants offer “el menú del día” (the day’s set menu). This is usually a three-course meal with bread and a drink included in the price.

2 Match and repeat

Match the numbered items to the Spanish words in the panel.

1 las **verduras**
las berdooras

2 la **fruta**
lah frootah

3 el **queso**
el kesoh

4 los **frutos secos**
los frootos sekos

5 la **sopa**
lah sopah

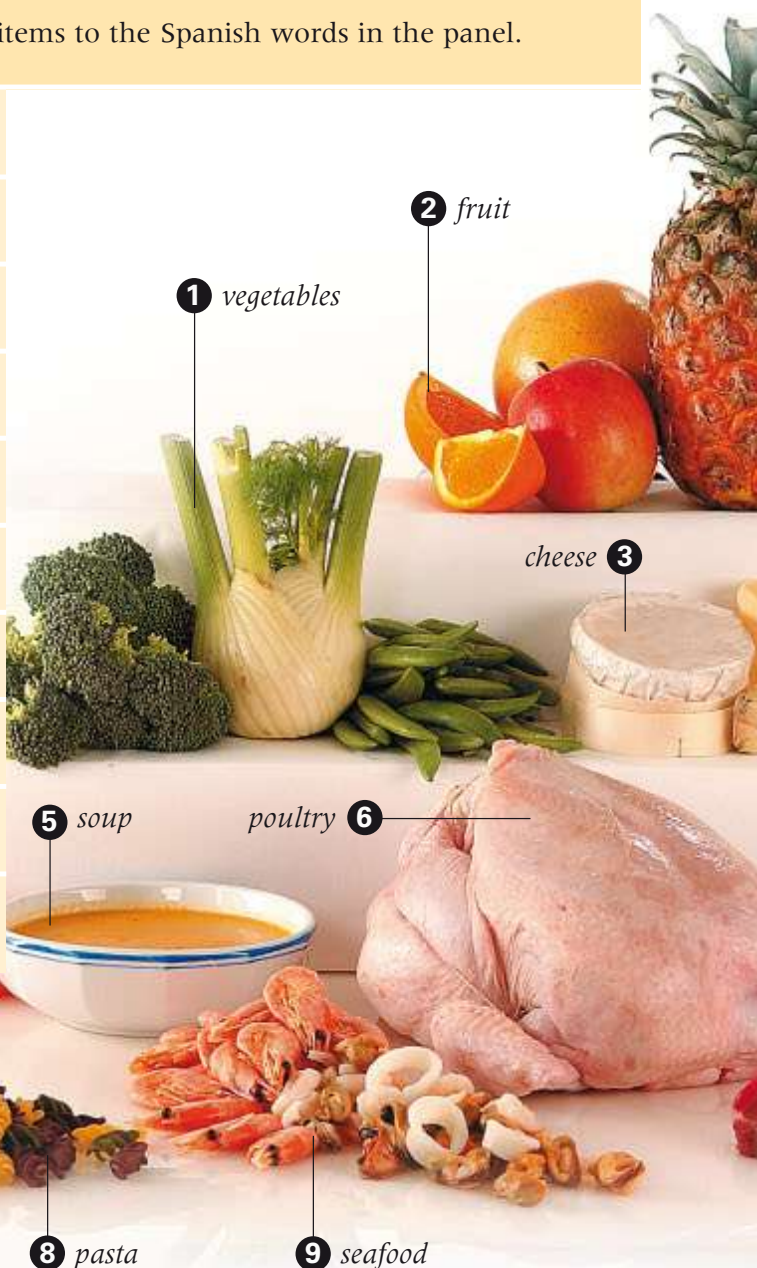
6 las **aves**
las ahbes

7 el **pescado**
el peskadoh

8 la **pasta**
lah pastah

9 el **marisco**
el mareeskoh

10 la **carne**
lah karnay



3 Words to remember: cooking methods

The ending often varies depending on the gender of item described.



Quisiera mi filete bien
hecho.
keesyairah mee feeletay
byen eh-choh
I'd like my steak well
done.

<i>fried (m/f)</i>	frito/-a freetoh/-ah
<i>grilled</i>	a la plancha ah lah planchah
<i>roasted (m/f)</i>	asado/-a ahsadoh/-ah
<i>boiled (m/f)</i>	hervido/-a erbeedoh/-ah
<i>steamed</i>	al vapor al bapor
<i>rare (m/f)</i>	poco hecho/-a pokoh eh-choh/-ah

6 Say it

What is "tortilla"?

I'm allergic to
seafood.

I'd like a beer.



4 Words to remember: drinks

Familiarize yourself with these words.

<i>water</i>	el agua el ahgwah
<i>sparkling water</i>	el agua con gas el ahgwah kon gas
<i>still water</i>	el agua sin gas el ahgwah seen gas
<i>wine</i>	el vino el beenoh
<i>beer</i>	la cerveza lah thairbaythah
<i>fruit juice</i>	el zumo el thoomoh

5 Useful phrases

Learn these phrases and then test yourself.

<i>I am a vegetarian (m/f).</i>	Soy vegetariano/-a. soy be-hetareeanoh/ -ah
<i>I am allergic to nuts. (m/f)</i>	Soy alérgico/-a a los frutos secos. soy ahler-heekoh/-ah ah los frootos sekos
<i>What is "conejo"?</i>	¿Qué es "conejo"? kay es kone-hoh

Respuestas

Answers

Cover with flap

1 What food?

- 1 los frutos secos
los frotos sekos
- 2 el marisco
el mareeskoh
- 3 la carne
lah karnay
- 4 el azúcar
el ah-thookar
- 5 la copa
lah kopah

Repase y repita

Review and repeat

1 What food?

Name the numbered items.



2 This is my...

- 1 Ésta es mi mujer.
estah es mee
moo-hair
- 2 Aquí están sus hijas.
ahkee estan soos
ee-has
- 3 Su mesa es de no fumadores.
soo mesah es day
noh foomadores

2 This is my...

Say these phrases in Spanish.
Use **mi(-s)**, **tu(-us)** or **su(-s)**.

- 1 This is my wife.
- 2 Here are her daughters.
- 3 Their table is non-smoking.



3 I'd like...

- 1 Quisiera un café.
keesyairah oon
kafay
- 2 Quisiera churros.
keesyairah
choorros
- 2 Quisiera azúcar.
keesyairah
ah-thookar
- 4 Quisiera un café con leche.
keesyairah oon
kafay kon lechay

3 I'd like...

Say "I'd like" the following:



Respuestas

Answers

Cover with flap

1 What food?

- 6 la pasta
lah pastah
- 7 el cuchillo
el koochee-yoh
- 8 el queso
el kesoh
- 9 la servilleta
lah serbee-yetah
- 10 la cerveza
lah thairbaythah

4 Restaurant

- 1 Buenas tardes,
quisiera una mesa
para seis.
bwenas tardes,
keesyairah oonah
mesah parah seys
- 2 No fumadores.
noh foomadores
- 3 La carta, por favor.
lah kartah, por fabor
- 4 No. Agua con gas,
por favor.
noh. ahgwah kon
gas, por fabor
- 5 No tengo copa.
noh tengoh kopah

4 Restaurant

You arrive at a restaurant. Join in the conversation, replying in Spanish following the English prompts.

Buenas tardes señora, señor.

- 1 Ask for a table for six.

¿Fumadores o no fumadores?

- 2 Say: nonsmoking.

Síganme, por favor.

- 3 Ask for the menu.

¿Quiere la carta de vinos?

- 4 Say: No. Sparkling water, please.

Muy bien.

- 5 Say you don't have a glass.



1 Warm up

Say “he is” and “they are.” (pp.14–15)

Say “he is not” and “they are not.” (pp.14–15)

What is Spanish for “the children”?

(pp.10–11)

Los días y los meses

Days and months

In Spanish, days of the week (**los días de la semana**) and months (**los meses**) do not have capital letters. Notice that you use **en** with months: **en abril** (*in April*), but **el** or **los** with days: **el/los lunes** (*on Monday/Mondays*).

2 Words to remember: days of the week

Familiarize yourself with these words and test yourself using the flap.

lunes loones	<i>Monday</i>
martes martes	<i>Tuesday</i>
miércoles myairkoles	<i>Wednesday</i>
jueves hwebes	<i>Thursday</i>
viernes byernes	<i>Friday</i>
sábado sabadoh	<i>Saturday</i>
domingo domeengoh	<i>Sunday</i>
hoy oy	<i>today</i>
mañana many ^u nah	<i>tomorrow</i>
ayer ah-yair	<i>yesterday</i>



Nos reunimos mañana.
mos reh-ooneemos many^unah
We meet tomorrow.



Tengo una reserva para hoy.
tengoh oonah reserbah parah oy
I have a reservation for today.

3 Useful phrases: days

Learn these phrases and then test yourself using the flap.

La reunión no es el martes. lah reh-oonyon noh es el martes	<i>The meeting isn't on Tuesday.</i>
Trabajo los domingos. traba-hoh los domeengos	<i>I work on Sundays.</i>



4 Words to remember: months

Familiarize yourself with these words and test yourself using the flap.



Nuestro aniversario es en julio.

nwestroh
aneebairsaree-oh es
en hoolee-oh
Our anniversary is in July.



Navidad es en diciembre.

nabeedad es en
deethyembray
Christmas is in December.

<i>January</i>	enero ehneroh
<i>February</i>	febrero febreroh
<i>March</i>	marzo marthoh
<i>April</i>	abril abreeel
<i>May</i>	mayo mah-yoh
<i>June</i>	junio hoonee-oh
<i>July</i>	julio hoolee-oh
<i>August</i>	agosto agostoh
<i>September</i>	septiembre septyembray
<i>October</i>	octubre oktoobray
<i>November</i>	noviembre nobyembray
<i>December</i>	diciembre deethyembray
<i>month</i>	el mes el mes
<i>year</i>	el año el anyoh

5 Useful phrases: months

Learn these phrases and then test yourself using the flap.



My children are on vacation in August.

Mis hijos están de vacaciones en agosto.
mees ee-hos estan day
bakathyones en
agostoh



My birthday is in June.

Mi cumpleaños es en junio.
mee koomplay-anyos
es en hoonee-oh

1 Warm up

Count in Spanish from 1 to 10. (pp.10–11)

Say “I have a reservation.”
(pp.20–1)

Say “The meeting is on Wednesday.”
(pp.28–9)

La hora y los números

Time and numbers

The hour is preceded by **la** as in **la una** (*one o'clock*) and **las** for other numbers: **las dos**, **las tres**, and so on. In English the minutes sometimes come first (*“ten to five”*); in Spanish the hour comes first: **las cinco menos diez** (*“five minus ten”*).

2 Words to remember: time

Memorize how to tell the time in Spanish.

la una lah <u>oonah</u>	<i>one o'clock</i>
la una y cinco lah <u>oonah</u> ee <u>theenkoh</u>	<i>five after one</i>
la una y cuarto lah <u>oonah</u> ee <u>kwartoh</u>	<i>one-fifteen</i>
la una y media lah <u>oonah</u> ee <u>medee-ah</u>	<i>one-thirty</i>
la una y veinte lah <u>oonah</u> ee <u>beyntay</u>	<i>one-twenty</i>
las dos menos cuarto las dos <u>menos</u> <u>kwartoh</u>	<i>quarter to two</i>
las dos menos diez las dos <u>menos</u> <u>dyeth</u>	<i>ten to two</i>



3 Useful phrases

Learn these phrases and then test yourself using the cover flap.

¿Qué hora es? kay <u>orah</u> es	<i>What time is it?</i>
¿A qué hora quiere el desayuno? ah kay <u>orah</u> <u>kyairay</u> el <u>desah-yoonoh</u>	<i>What time do you want breakfast?</i>
La reunión es a mediodía. lah reh-oonyon es ah maydyodee-ah	<i>The meeting is at noon.</i>



4 Words to remember: higher numbers

To say 21 you use *veinti* and add *uno* (*one*): **veintiuno**. Successive numbers are created in the same way—for example, **veintidós** (22), **veintitrés** (23), and so on. After 30, link the numbers with *y* (*and*): **treinta y uno** (31), **cuarenta y cinco** (45), **sesenta y seis** (66).

Note the special forms used for 500, 700, and 900: **quinientos**, **setecientos**, and **novecientos**.



Quiero el autobús cincuenta y tres.
kyairoh el aootoboos theenkwentah ee tres
I want the route 53 bus.

5 Say it

25

68

84

91

five to ten.

eleven-thirty.

What time is lunch?

eleven

once
onthay

twelve

doce
dothay

thirteen

trece
trethay

fourteen

catorce
 katorthay

fifteen

quince
keenthay

sixteen

dieciséis
 deeaytheeseyees

seventeen

diecisiete
 deeaytheesyeytay

eighteen

dieciocho
 deeaythychoh

nineteen

diecinueve
 deeaythynwebay

twenty

veinte
beyntay

thirty

treinta
treyntah

forty

cuarenta
 kwarentah

fifty

cincuenta
 theenkwentah

sixty

sesenta
 sesentah

seventy

setenta
 setentah

eighty

ochenta
 ochentah

ninety

noventa
 nobentah

one hundred

cien
 theeayn

two hundred

doscientos
 dos-theeayntos

five hundred

quinientos
 keeneayntos

one thousand

mil
 meel

two thousand

dos mil
 dos meel

one million

un millón
 oon mee-yon

1 Warm up

Say the days of the week. (pp.28–9)

Say “three o’clock.” (pp.30–1)

What’s the Spanish for “today,” “tomorrow,” and “yesterday”? (pp.28–9)

Las citas

Appointments

Business in Spain is generally conducted more formally than in the United States. The Spanish also tend to leave the office for the lunch hour, often having a sit-down meal. Remember to use the formal forms of “you” (**usted, ustedes**) in business situations.

2 Useful phrases

Learn these phrases and then test yourself.

¿Nos reunimos mañana?

nos reh-ooneemos manyanah

Shall we meet tomorrow?

¿Con quién?

kon kee-en

With whom?

¿Cuándo está libre?

kwandoh esta leebray

When are you free?

Lo siento, estoy ocupado(-a).

loh syentoh, estoy okoopadoh(-ah)

I’m sorry, I’m busy.

¿Qué tal el jueves?

keh tal el hwebes

How about Thursday?

A mí me va bien.

ah mee may bah byen

That’s good for me.



el apretón de manos
el apretón day manos
handshake

Bienvenido.
byenveneedoh
Welcome.

3 In conversation



Buenos días. Tengo una cita.

bwenos deeyas. tengoh oonah theetah

Good morning. I have an appointment.



¿Con quién es la cita?

kon kee-en es lah theetah

With whom is the appointment?



Con el Señor Montoya.

kon el senyor montoyah

With Mr. Montoya.

4 Put into practice

Join in this conversation. Read the Spanish beside the pictures on the left and then follow the instructions to make your reply. Then test yourself by concealing the answers on the right with the cover flap.



¿Nos reunimos el jueves?
nos reh-ooneemos el hwebes?
Shall we meet Thursday?

Say: Sorry, I'm busy.

Lo siento, estoy ocupado(-a).
loh syentoh, estoy okoopadoh(-ah)



¿Cuándo está libre?
kwandoh esta leebay
When are you free?

Say: Tuesday afternoon.

El martes por la tarde.
el martes por lah tarday



A mí me va bien.
ah mee may bah byen
That's good for me.

Ask: At what time?

¿A qué hora?
ah kay orah



A las cuatro, si a usted le va bien.
ah las kwatroh, see ah oosted le bah byen
At four o'clock, if that's good for you.

Say: Yes, it's good for me.

Sí, me va bien.
see, may bah byen



Muy bien. ¿A qué hora?
mwee byen. ah kay orah?

Okay. What time?



A las tres, pero llego un poco tarde.
ah las tres, peroh yegoh oon pokoh tarday

At three o'clock, but I'm a little late.



No se preocupe. Tome asiento, por favor.
noh say pre-ohkoopay. tomay asyaintoh, por fabor

Don't worry. Take a seat, please.

1 Warm up

Say "I'm sorry."
(pp.32-3)

What is the Spanish
for "I'd like an
appointment"?
(pp.32-3)

How do you say
"when?" in Spanish?
(pp.32-3)

Por teléfono

On the telephone

The emergency number for police, ambulance, or fire services is 112. For directory assistance, dial 11818. Telephone cards can be used with public or private phones by dialing in a code. Available from newsstands and tobacconists, they are a cheap way to call overseas.

2 Match and repeat

Match the numbered items to the Spanish in the panel on the left, then test yourself.

- 1 el **cargador**
el kargador
- 2 el **contestador**
automático
el kontestador
aootomateekoh
- 3 la **tarjeta**
telefónica
lah tarhetah
telefonēekah
- 4 el **móvil**
el mobeel
- 5 los **auriculares**
los aooreekoolares



3 In conversation



Dígame, Susana
Castillo al habla.
deegamay, soosanah
kasteeyoh al ablah

*Hello. Susana Castillo
speaking.*



Buenos días. Quisiera
hablar con Julián
López, por favor.
bwenos deeyas.
keesyair-ah ablah kon
hooleean lopeth, por
fabor

*Hello. I'd like to speak
to Julián López, please.*



¿De parte de quién?
day partay day kee-en?

Who's calling?

4 Useful phrases

Practice these phrases and then test yourself using the cover flap.



Quisiera una línea externa.
keesyairah oonah
leeneah externah

I'd like an outside line.

Quiero llamar a cobro revertido.
kyeroh yamar ah kobroh
reberteedoh
I'd like to make a collect call.



Quisiera hablar con María Alfaro.
keesyairah ablar kon
mareeah alfaroh

I'd like to speak to María Alfaro.

2 answering machine



¿Puedo dejar un mensaje?
pwedoh dehar oon
mensahay

Can I leave a message?

5 Say it

I'd like to speak to Mr. Girona.

Can I leave a message for Antonio?



Sorry, I have the wrong number.

Perdone, me he equivocado de número.
perdonay, may ay
ekeebokadoh day
noomeroh



José Ortega, de Imprentas Lacuesta.
hosay ortegah, day
eemprentas lakwestah

José Ortega of Lacuesta Printers.



Lo siento. La línea está comunicando.
loh syaintoh. lah
leeneah estah
komooneekandoh

I'm sorry. The line is busy.



¿Le puede decir que me llame, por favor?
lay pweday detheer kay
may yamay, por fabor

Can you ask him to call me, please?

Respuestas

Answers

Cover with flap

1 Sums

- 1 **dieciséis**
deeytheesayees
- 2 **treinta y nueve**
treynthah ee
nwebay
- 3 **cincuenta y tres**
theenkwentah ee
tres
- 4 **setenta y cuatro**
setentah ee
kwatroh
- 5 **noventa y nueve**
nobentah ee
nwebay

2 I want...

- 1 **Quiere**
kyairay
- 2 **quiere**
kyairay
- 3 **queremos**
keraymos
- 4 **quieres**
kyaires
- 5 **quieren**
kyairen
- 6 **quiero**
kyairoh

Repase y repita

Review and repeat

1 Sums

Say the answers to these sums out loud in Spanish. Then check to see if you remembered correctly.

- 1 $10 + 6 = ?$
- 2 $14 + 25 = ?$
- 3 $66 - 13 = ?$
- 4 $40 + 34 = ?$
- 5 $90 + 9 = ?$

2 I want...

Fill in the blanks with the correct form of **querer** (*to want*).

- 1 ¿_____ usted un café?
- 2 Ella _____ ir de vacaciones.
- 3 Nosotros _____ una mesa para tres.
- 4 Tú _____ una cerveza.
- 5 Ellos _____ una mesa para dos.
- 6 Yo _____ caramelos.

3 Telephones

What are the numbered items in Spanish?



cell phone 1



phone card 3



Respuestas

Answers

Cover with flap

3 Telephones

- 1 el móvil
el mobeel
- 2 el contestador
automático
el kontestador
aootomateekoh
- 3 la tarjeta
telefónica
lah tarhetah
telefoneeekah
- 4 el teléfono
el telefonoh
- 5 los auriculares
los aooreekoolares

4 When?

What do these sentences mean?

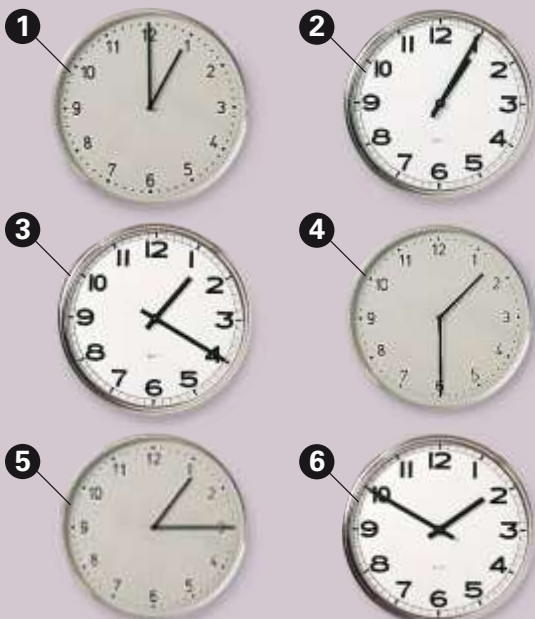
- 1 Tengo una cita el lunes veinte de mayo.
- 2 Mi cumpleaños es en septiembre.
- 3 Hoy es domingo.
- 4 No trabajo en agosto.

4 When?

- 1 *I have a meeting
on Monday, May
20th.*
- 2 *My birthday is in
September.*
- 3 *Today is Sunday.*
- 4 *I don't work in
August.*

5 Time

Say these times in Spanish.



5 Time

- 1 la una
lah oonah
- 2 la una y cinco
la oonah ee
theenkoh
- 3 la una y veinte
lah oonah ee
beyntay
- 4 la una y media
lah oonah ee
medee-ah
- 5 la una y cuarto
lah oonah ee
kwartoh
- 6 las dos menos
diez
las dos menos
dyeth

1 Warm up

Count to 100 in tens.
(pp.10–11, pp.30–1)

Ask “What time is it?”
(pp.30–1)

Say “One-thirty.”
(pp.30–1)

En la oficina de billetes

At the ticket office

In Spain, commuter trains are very economical, clean, and efficient. Long-distance trains still offer smoking and nonsmoking carriages, and the prices vary depending on what day you travel, blue days being the cheapest.

2 Words to remember

Learn these words and then test yourself.

la estación lah estathyon	<i>(train) station</i>
la terminal lah termeenal	<i>(bus) station</i>
el billete el beeyetay	<i>ticket</i>
de ida day eedah	<i>one-way</i>
de ida y vuelta day eedah ee bweltah	<i>round-trip</i>
de primera day preemerah	<i>first class</i>
de segunda day segoondah	<i>second class</i>
el descuento el deskwentoh	<i>discount</i>

el pasajero
el pasahairoh
passenger

la señal
lah senyal
sign



La estación está llena de gente.

lah estathyon estah
yenah day hentay
The station is crowded.

3 In conversation



Dos billetes para Bilbao, por favor.
dos beeyetes parah
beeba-oh, por fabor

*Two tickets to Bilbao,
please.*



¿De ida y vuelta?
day eedah y bweltah

Round-trip?



Si. ¿Necesito reservar asiento?

see. netheseetoh
reseerbar asyaintoh

*Yes. Do I need to
reserve seats?*

4 Useful phrases

Learn these phrases and then test yourself using the cover flap.



How much is a ticket to Madrid?

¿Cuánto cuesta un billete para Madrid?
kwantoh kwaystah oon beeyetay parah madreed

Can I pay by credit card?

¿Puedo pagar con tarjeta de crédito?
pwedoh pagar kon tarhetah day kredeetoh

Do I have to change trains?

¿Tengo que cambiar?
tengoh kay kambee-ar

Which platform does the train leave from?

¿De qué andén sale el tren?
day kay anden salay el tren

Are there any discounts?

¿Hay algún descuento?
ah-ee algoon deskwentoh

What time does the train to Gijón leave?

¿A qué hora sale el tren para Gijón?
ah kay orah salay el tren parah geehon

Mi tren va con retraso.
mee tren bah kon retrasoh
My train is late.

el tren
el tren
train

el andén
el anden
platform

5 Say it

Which platform does the train to Madrid leave from?

Three round-trip tickets to Murcia, please.

Cultural tip

Most train stations now have automatic ticket machines that will often also take credit cards.



No hace falta. Cuarenta euros, por favor.
noh ahtthay faltah.
kwarentah eh-ooros, por fabor

*That's not necessary.
Forty euros, please.*



¿Aceptan tarjetas de crédito?
ahtheptan tarhetas day kredeetoh

Do you take credit cards?



Si. El tren sale del andén cinco.
see. el tren salay del anden theenkoh

Yes. The train leaves from platform five.

1 Warm up

What is “train” in Spanish? (pp.38–9)

What does “¿De qué andén sale el tren?” mean? (pp.38–9)

Ask “When are you free?” (pp.32–3)

Ir y coger

To go and to take

The verbs **ir** (*to go*) and **coger** (*to take*) allow you to create many useful sentences. Note that **coger** can also mean to catch: **coger una pelota** (*to catch a ball*), **coger un resfriado** (*to catch a cold*); to grab: **coger a alguien** (*to grab someone*); and to hold: **coger a un bebé** (*to hold a baby*).

2 Ir: to go

Spanish uses the same form of **ir** for both *I go* and *I am going*: **voy a Madrid** (*I am going to Madrid/I go to Madrid*). The same is true of other verbs—for example, **cojo el metro** (*I am taking the metro/I take the metro*).

yo voy yoh boy	I go
tú vas/usted va too bas/oosted bah	you go (informal/ formal singular)
él/ella va el/eh-yah bah	he/she goes
nosotros(-as) vamos nosotros(-as) bamos	we go
vosotros(-as) vais/ ustedes van bosotros/-as baees/ oostedes ban	you go (informal/ formal plural)
ellos/ellas van eh-yos/eh-yas ban	they go
¿A dónde vas? ah donday bas	Where are you going?
Voy a Madrid. boy ah madreed	I am going to Madrid.



Voy a la Plaza de España.
boy ah lah plathah day espanyah
I am going to the Plaza de España.

Conversational tip You may have noticed that “de” (of) combines with “el” to produce “del” as in “Museo del Prado” (literally, museum of the Prado); “el menú del día” (menu of the day). In the same way, “a” (to) combines with “el” to produce “al”: “Voy al museo” (I’m going to the museum). With feminine and plural words, “de” remains separate from “la,” “los,” and “las.”

3 Cogér: to take

Say the present tense of **coger** (*to take*) aloud. Use the cover flap to test yourself. When you are confident, practice the sentences below.



Yo cojo el metro todos los días.
yoh kohoh el metroh todos los deeyas
I take the metro every day.

yo cojo
yoh kohoh

I take

tú coges/usted coge
too kohes/oosted kohay

you take (informal/formal singular)

él/ella coge
el/eh-yah kohay

he/she takes

nosotros(-as) cogemos
nosotros(-as) kohaymos

we take

vosotros(-as) cogéis/ustedes cogen
bosotros(-as) kohe-ees/oostedes kohén

you take (informal/formal plural)

ellos/ellas cogen
eh-yos/eh-yas kohén

they take



No quiero coger un taxi.
noh kyairoh koher oon taksee

I don't want to take a taxi.



Coja la primera a la izquierda.
kohah lah preemerah ah lah eethkyairdah

Take the first left.

4 Put into practice

Cover the text on the right and complete the dialogue in Spanish.



¿A dónde va?
ah donday bah
Where are you going?

Say: I'm going to the Puerta del Sol.

Voy a la Puerta del Sol.
boy ah lah pwertah del sol



¿Quiere coger el autobús?
kyairay koher el aootoboos
Do you want to take the bus?

Say: No, I want to go by metro.

No, quiero ir en metro.
noh, kyairoh eer en metroh

1 Warm up

Say “I don’t want to take a taxi.” (pp.40–1)

Ask “Where are you going?” (pp.40–1)

Say “80” and “40.” (pp.30–1)

Taxi, autobús, y metro

Taxi, bus, and metro

The metro and some buses operate a ticket system where you have to validate your tickets in a machine. There’s a standard fare per ride, but you can also buy a **metrobús**, a book of 10 tickets for both buses and metro.

2 Words to remember

Familiarize yourself with these words.

el autobús el aootob <u>oo</u> s	<i>bus</i>
la taquilla lah takeeyah	<i>ticket office</i>
la estación de metro lah estathyon day metroh	<i>metro station</i>
la parada de autobús lah paradah day aootob <u>oo</u> s	<i>bus stop</i>
la tarifa lah tareefah	<i>fare</i>
el taxi el taksee	<i>taxi</i>
la parada de taxis lah paradah day taksees	<i>taxi stand</i>



¿Para aquí el 17?
parah ahkee el deedaytheeseeaytay
Does the route 17 bus stop here?

3 In conversation: taxi



A la Plaza de España,
por favor.
ah lah plathah day espanyah, por fabor

*Plaza de España,
please.*



Sí, de acuerdo, señor.
see, day akwairdo, senyor
Yes, certainly, sir.



¿Me puede dejar aquí,
por favor?
may pweday dehar ahkee, por fabor

*Can you drop me here,
please?*

4 Useful phrases

Practice these phrases and then test yourself using the cover flap.



I'd like a taxi to go to the Prado.

Quisiera un taxi para ir al Prado.

keesyairah oon taksee parah eer al prado



When is the next bus?

¿Cuándo sale el próximo autobús?

kwandoh salay el prokseeemoh aootoboos



How do you get to the museum?

¿Cómo se va al museo?

komoh say bah al moosayoh



How long is the trip?

¿Cuánto dura el viaje?

kwantoh doorah el beeahay



Please wait for me.

Espéreme, por favor.

esperemay, por fabor

Cultural tip Metro lines in Madrid are known by numbers and the names of the first and last stations. Look for the relevant end station. The Madrid metro runs every day between 6:00 am and 2:00 am.



6 Say it

Do you go near the train station?

Do you go near the Prado?

When's the next bus to Barcelona?

5 In conversation: bus



¿Pasa cerca del museo?
pasah therkah del moosayoh

Do you go near the museum?



Sí. Son 80 céntimos.
see. son ochentah thenteemos

Yes. That's 80 cents.



Avíseme cuando lleguemos.
abeesemay kwandoh yeghemos

Tell me when we arrive.

1 Warm up

How do you say “I have...”? (pp.14–15)

Say “my father,” “my sister,” and “my parents.” (pp.10–11, pp.12–13)

Say “I’m going to Madrid.” (pp.40–1)

En la carretera

On the road

Spanish **autopistas** (*toll highways*) are fast but can be quite expensive. You will find signs for **el peaje** (*toll payment stations*). These have multiple lanes. Make sure you enter a green lane that allows payment by cash or credit card. Some lanes are for pass-holders or trucks only.

2 Match and repeat

Match the numbered items to the list on the left, then test yourself.

- 1 el maletero
el malaytairoh
- 2 el parabrisas
el parabreesas
- 3 el capó
el kapoh
- 4 la rueda
lah rwedah
- 5 el neumático
el ne-oomateekoh
- 6 la puerta
lah pwertah
- 7 los faros
los faros
- 8 el parachoques
el parachokes

Cultural tip Some self-service gas stations can be unattended. In this case, you usually have to specify how many liters you want and pay by card *before* filling up.



3 Road features



la rotonda
lah rrotonduh

roundabout



el semáforo
el semaforoh

traffic lights



el cruce
el kroothay

intersection

4 Useful phrases

Learn these phrases and then test yourself using the cover flap.



*The turn signal
doesn't work.*

El intermitente no funciona.
el intairmeetaintay noh
foonthyonah



Fill it up, please.

Lleno, por favor.
yennoh, por fabor

5 Words to remember

Familiarize yourself with these words, then test yourself using the flap.

6 Say it

There's something
wrong with my engine.

I have a flat tire.



gasoline

la gasolina
lah gasoleenah

diesel

el gasoil
el gasoil

oil

el aceite
el ah-thayeetay

engine

el motor
el motor

gearbox

la caja de cambios
lah kahah day kambyos

turn signal

el intermitente
el intairmeetaintay

flat tire

la rueda pinchada
lah rwaydah
peenchadah

exhaust

el tubo de escape
el tooboh day eskapay

driver's license

el carné de conducir
el karnay day
kondootheer



la autopista
lah aootopeestah
highway/expressway



la autopista de peaje
lah aootopeestah day
pyahay
toll highway



el atasco de tráfico
el ataskoh day trafeedkoh
traffic jam

Respuestas

Answers

Cover with flap

1 Transportation

- 1 el autobús
el aootoboos
- 2 el taxi
el taksee
- 3 el coche
el kochay
- 4 la bicicleta
lah beetheekletah
- 5 el metro
el metroh

Repase y repita

Review and repeat

1 Transportation

Name these forms of transport in Spanish.



2 Go and take

- 1 ir
eer
- 2 cojo
kohoh
- 3 va
bah
- 4 vamos
bamos
- 5 cogen
kohen
- 6 voy
boy

2 Go and take

Use the correct form of the verb in brackets.

- 1 Quiero ____ a la estación. (ir)
- 2 Yo ____ el metro. (coger)
- 3 ¿A dónde ____ usted? (ir)
- 4 Nosotros ____ al Museo del Prado. (ir)



- 5 Ellos ____ (coger) un taxi.
- 6 Yo ____ (ir) a Madrid.



Respuestas

Answers

Cover with flap

3 You?

Use the correct form for **usted** or **tú** in each sentence.

- 1 *You are in a café. Ask "Do you have churros?"*
- 2 *You are with a friend. Ask "Do you want a beer?"*
- 3 *A visitor approaches you at your company's reception desk. Ask "Do you have an appointment?"*
- 4 *You are on the bus. Ask "Do you go near the station?"*
- 5 *Ask your friend where she's going tomorrow.*

3 You?

- 1 **¿Tiene churros?**
tyenay choorros
- 2 **¿Quieres una cerveza?**
kyaires oonah thairbaythah
- 3 **¿Tiene una cita?**
tyenay oonah theetah
- 4 **¿Pasa cerca de la estación?**
pasah therkah day lah estathyon
- 5 **¿A dónde vas mañana?**
ah donday bas manyanah



2 taxi



3 car



4 bicycle

4 Tickets

You're buying tickets at a train station. Follow the conversation, replying in Spanish following the numbered English prompts.

- 1 **¿Qué desea?**
I'd like two tickets to Sevilla.
- 2 **¿De ida o de ida y vuelta?**
Round-trip, please.
- 3 **Muy bien. Cincuenta euros, por favor.**
What time does the train leave?
- 4 **A las tres y diez.**
What platform does the train leave from?
- 5 **Andén número siete.**
Thank you very much. Goodbye.



4 Tickets

- 1 **Quisiera dos billetes para Sevilla.**
keesyairah dos beeyetes parah sebeeyah
- 2 **De ida y vuelta, por favor.**
day eedah ee bweltah, por fabor
- 3 **¿A qué hora sale el tren?**
ah kay orah salay el tren
- 4 **¿De qué andén sale el tren?**
day kay anden salay el tren
- 5 **Muchas gracias. Adiós.**
moochas grathyas. addy-os